

of 18 will not be considered eligible for Peace Corps service unless MRPS/P determines that the skills of the applicants are essential to meet the requirements of a Volunteer project, and that qualified applicants without minor dependents are not available to fill the assignment.

(1) *Procedures for Placing Volunteers with Children.* The placement of any couple with dependent children must have the concurrence of the appropriate Country and Regional Director.

(2) If the applicant has any dependents who will not accompany him or her overseas, the applicant must satisfy MRPS/P and the General Counsel that adequate arrangements have been made for the care and support of the dependent during any period of training and Peace Corps service; that such service will not adversely affect the relationship between the applicant and dependent in such a way as to disrupt his or her service; and that he or she is not using Peace Corps service to escape responsibility for the welfare of any dependents under the age of 18.

(3) Married couples with more than two children or with children who are below two years of age are not eligible for Peace Corps service except in extraordinary circumstances as approved by the Director of the Peace Corps or designee.

(h) *Military Service.* Applicants with military or national guard obligation must provide MRPS/P with a written statement from their commanding officer that their presence will not be required by their military unit for the duration of their Peace Corps service, except in case of national emergency.

(i) *Failure to Disclose Requested Information.* Failure to disclose, and/or the misrepresentation of material information requested by the Peace Corps regarding any of the above described standards of eligibility may be grounds for disqualification or separation from Peace Corps Volunteer service. (See section 284 of the Peace Corps Manual).

§ 305.3 Background investigations.

Section 22 of the Peace Corps Act states that to ensure enrollment of a Volunteer is consistent with the national interest, no applicant is eligible for Peace Corps Volunteer service without a background investigation. The Peace Corps requires that all applicants accepted for training have as a minimum a National Agency Check. Information revealed by the investigation may be grounds for disqualification from Peace Corps service.

§ 305.4 Selection standards.

To qualify for selection for overseas service as a Peace Corps Volunteer, applicants must demonstrate that they possess the following personal attributes:

(a) *Motivation.* A sincere desire to carry out the goals of Peace Corps service, and a commitment to serve a full term as a Volunteer.

(b) *Productive competence.* The intelligence and educational background to meet the needs of the individual's assignment.

(c) *Emotional maturity/adaptability.* The maturity, flexibility, and self sufficiency to adapt successfully to life in another culture, and to interact and communicate with other people regardless of cultural, social, and economic differences.

(d) *Skills.* By the end of training, in addition to the attributes mentioned above, a Trainee must demonstrate competence in the following areas:

(1) *Language.* The ability to communicate in the language of the country of service with the fluency required to meet the needs of the overseas assignment.

(2) *Technical competence.* Proficiency in the technical skills needs to carry out the assignment.

(3) *Knowledge.* Adequate knowledge of the culture and history of the country of assignment to ensure a successful adjustment to, and acceptance by, the host country society. The Trainee must also have an awareness of the history and government of the United States which qualifies the individual to represent the United States abroad.

(e) *Failure to meet standards.* Failure to meet any of the selection standards by the completion of training may be grounds, for deselection and disqualification from Peace Corps service.

§ 305.5 Procedures.

Procedures for filing, investigating, and determining allegations of discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, age, sex, handicap or political affiliation in the application of any provision of this part are contained in MS 293 (45 CFR Part 1225).

Signed at Washington, D.C. on July 5, 1984.
Loret Miller Ruppe,
Director, Peace Corps.

[FR Doc. 84-18282 Filed 7-10-84; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6051-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

27 CFR Part 9

[Notice No. 532]

Establishment of Viticultural Area;
Central Coast, CA

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) is considering the establishment of a viticultural area in California to be known as "Central Coast." This proposal is the result of a petition submitted by Taylor California Cellars, a winery located in Gonzales, California. The establishment of viticultural areas and the subsequent use of viticultural area names as appellations of origin in wine labeling and advertising will help consumer better identify wines they purchase. The use of this viticultural area as an appellation of origin will also help winemakers distinguish their products from wines made in other areas.

DATE: Written comments must be received by September 10, 1984.

ADDRESSES: Send written comments to: Chief, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, P.O. Box 385, Washington, DC 20044-0385, (Attn: Notice No. 532).

Copies of the petition, the proposed regulations, the appropriate maps, and the written comments will be available for public inspection during normal business hours at: ATF Reading Room, Office of Public Affairs and Disclosure, Room 4405, Federal Building, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John A. Luthicum, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20226 (202-566-7626).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 23, 1978, ATF published Treasury Decision ATF-53 (43 FR 37672, 54624) revising regulations in 27 CFR Part 4. These regulations allow the establishment of definite viticultural areas. The regulations also allow the name of an approved viticultural area to be used as an appellation of origin on wine labels and in wine advertisements.

On October 2, 1979, ATF published Treasury Decision ATF-60 (44 FR 56692) which added a new Part 9 to 27 CFR, providing for the listing of approved American viticultural areas, the names of which may be used as appellations of origin.

Section 4.25a(e)(1), Title 27 CFR, defines an American viticultural area as a delimited grape-growing region distinguishable by geographical features. Section 4.25a(e)(2) outlines the procedure for proposing an American viticultural area. Any interested person may petition ATF to establish a grape-growing region as a viticultural area. The petition should include:

(a) Evidence that the name of the proposed viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known as referring to the area specified in the petition;

(b) Historical or current evidence that the boundaries of the viticultural area are as specified in the petition;

(c) Evidence relating to the geographical features (climate, soil, elevation, physical features, etc.) which distinguish the viticultural features of the proposed area from surrounding areas;

(d) A description of the specific boundaries of the viticultural area, based on the features which can be found on the United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) maps of the largest applicable scale; and

(e) A copy of the appropriate U.S.G.S. map with the boundaries prominently marked.

General Description

The proposed Central Coast viticultural area consists of approximately 1 million acres with approximately 51,209 acres of grapevines. There are 97 grape growers and 55 wineries in the proposed area.

The following approved viticultural areas as wholly or partially within the proposed Central Coast viticultural area:

Sections 9.24 Chalona, 9.27 Lime Kiln Valley, 9.28 Santa Maria Valley, 9.35 Edna Valley, 9.38 Cienega Valley, 9.39 Paicines, 9.54 Santa Ynez Valley, 9.58 Carmel Valley, 9.59 Arroyo Seco, 9.80 York Mountain, 9.84 Paso Robles, 9.88 Pacheco Pass, 9.98 Monterey.

Name

California alcoholic beverage laws regulate the use of the words "California Central Coast Counties" on labels of dry wine. Under section 25236 of the California Alcoholic Beverage Laws, the term "California central coast counties dry wine" may appear on labels of:

* * dry wine produced entirely from grapes grown within the Counties of Sonoma, Napa, Mendocino, Lake, Santa Clara, Santa

Cruz, Alameda; San Benito, Solano, San Luis Obispo, Contra Costa, Monterey, and Marin.

However, effective January 1, 1983, "Central Coast Counties" is not an authorized appellation of origin under 27 CFR 4.25a (a)(1)(v) or (c). The names of two or no more than three counties in the same state would be the only authorized multi-county appellation of origin in conjunction with the word "counties."

The name "Central Coast" has been identified as a grape growing/wine producing region in several books, magazines, and other publications which cater to the wine industry and wine consumers. However, none of these references have included distinct boundary descriptions, due in part to the nature of the subject (i.e., finite boundaries were not important prior to publication of T.D. ATF-53). In general, the name "Central Coast" applies to the coastline between the cities of Santa Cruz and Santa Barbara.

Prior to January 1, 1983, the petitioner and Hoffman Mountain Ranch Vineyards used the name "Central Coast Counties" as an appellation of origin on wine labels.

Geographical Features Which Affect Viticultural Features

The proposed Central Coast viticultural area is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the east by the California Coastal Ranges. The Coastal Ranges form a barrier to the marine influence on climate, causing precipitation, heat summation, maximum high temperatures, minimum low temperatures, length of the frost-free season, wind, marine fog incursion, and relative humidity to be significantly different on opposite sides of these mountains. The area inland of the Coastal Ranges is typically arid or semi-arid. This difference in climate causes harvested grapes to be significantly different from grapes grown farther inland.

ATF believes that a viticultural area named with the word "coast" should be an area which is under the marine influence. This idea is based on a principle in *General Viticulture* by A.J. Winkler, *et al.* (page 68), that grapes grown in a coastal region are different from grapes in an interior valley even if both areas have the same heat summation. Therefore, the eastern boundary of the Central Coast viticultural area is proposed to be drawn at the approximate inland boundary of the marine influence on climate.

The proposed Central Coast area is similar to the approved North Coast area because of the marine influence on climate. In establishing the North Coast

viticultural area, ATF also included microclimates which are slightly different from other areas within the large approved area. However, the entire North Coast viticultural area is under the marine climate influence and, therefore, significantly different from areas which are farther inland. Similarly, the proposed Central Coast area contains varying microclimates, but the entire area is significantly different from areas which are farther inland.

Within the proposed Central Coast area, two approved viticultural areas, Chalona and Paso Robles, were established because they are under less marine influence than their surrounding areas. The Chalona area is at a high altitude on a precipice above the Salinas River Valley. This area possesses a slightly different microclimate than the surrounding terrain several hundred feet below it. However, it is still under the marine climate influence, especially in comparison to areas which are farther inland.

The Paso Robles area is shielded from marine influence from the south and west. However, the marine influence traveling south from Monterey Bay, through the Salinas River Valley, reaches the Paso Robles area to a limited degree. This fact is readily apparent from the orientation of the airport runway at Shandon, California, parallel to winds in the Salinas River Valley. Although, the marine influence does not reach Paso Robles through the shortest route, this area is still under marine influence and possesses microclimates characteristic of coastal valleys, especially in comparison to areas which are farther inland.

In establishing a large viticultural area based on geographical features which affect viticultural features, ATF recognizes that the distinctions between a small area and its surroundings, are more refined than the differences between a large area and its surroundings. It is possible for a large area viticultural to contain approved viticultural areas, if each area fulfills the requirements for establishment of a viticultural area. Thus, the proposed Central Coast area, under the marine climate influence, contains approved areas which are also under the marine climate influence, but to a lesser degree.

Boundary

In the south, the proposed eastern boundary follows, approximately, the boundary of the Los Padres National Forest. This boundary is located near the Coastal Ranges, which are intermittent. It also separates the national forest, where grape-growing is

not permitted, from land which is not regulated with respect to viticulture.

In the vicinity of the Paso Robles viticultural area, the proposed eastern boundary follows the approved Paso Robles boundary. North of Paso Robles, the proposed eastern boundary follows county lines, which generally run along the ridge of the Coastal Range. However, the area east of the Diablo Range (part of the Coastal Range) in San Benito County is excluded because it is not significantly under the marine influence discussed above.

The petitioner has established the north and south boundaries utilizing the Amerine-Winkler method of measuring cumulative heat summation. The petitioner claims that the proposed area consists of approximately 33% Region I, 45% Region II, and 22% Region III. In contrast, the petitioner claims that the areas immediately north of the proposed area are predominantly Region I, and the areas immediately south of the proposed area are predominantly Region IV.

The boundary of the proposed viticultural area is described in the proposed § 9.75.

Miscellaneous

ATF does not wish to give the impression by proposing Central Coast as a viticultural area that it is endorsing the quality of the wine from this area. ATF is proposing this area as being distinct and not better than other areas. By proposing this area, Central Coast wine producers would be allowed to claim a distinction on labels and advertisements as to the origin of the grapes. Any commercial advantage gained can only come from consumer acceptance of Central Coast wines.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act relating to an initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis (5 U.S.C. 603, 604) are not applicable to this proposal because the notice of proposed rulemaking, if promulgated as a final rule, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The proposal will not impose, or otherwise cause, a significant increase in the reporting, recordkeeping, or other compliance burdens on a substantial number of small entities. The proposal is not expected to have significant secondary or incidental effects on a substantial number of small entities.

ATF is not able to assign a realistic economic value to using "Central Coast" as an appellation of origin. An appellation of origin is primarily an advertising intangible. Moreover,

changes in the values of grapes or wines may be caused by a myriad of factors unrelated to this proposal.

Any value derived from using the "Central Coast" appellation of origin would apply equally to all grape growers in the proposed area.

Therefore, ATF believes that this notice of proposed rulemaking, if promulgated as a final rule, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Executive Order 12291

In compliance with Executive Order 12291 the Bureau has determined that this proposal is not a major rule since it will not result in:

(a) An annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more;

(b) A major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; or

(c) Significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic or export markets.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96-511, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35, and its implementing regulations, 5 CFR Part 1320, do not apply to this notice because no requirement to collect information is proposed.

Public Participation—Written Comments

ATF requests comments concerning this proposed viticultural area from all interested persons. Furthermore, while this document proposes possible boundaries for the Central Coast viticultural area, comments concerning other possible boundaries for this viticultural area will be given consideration.

Comments received before the closing date will be carefully considered. Comments received after the closing date and too late for consideration will be treated as possible suggestions for future ATF action.

ATF will not recognize any material or comments as confidential. Comments may be disclosed to the public. Any material which the commenter considers to be confidential or inappropriate for disclosure to the public should not be included in the comment. The name of the person submitting a comment is not exempt from disclosure.

Any person who desires an opportunity to comment orally at a public hearing on these proposed regulations should submit his or her

request, in writing, to the Director within the 60-day comment period. The request should include reasons why the commenter feels that a public hearing is necessary. The Director, however, reserves the right to determine, in light of all circumstances, whether a public hearing will be held.

Drafting Information

The principal author of this document is John A. Linticum, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

List of Subjects in 27 CFR Part 9

Administrative practice and procedure, Consumer protection, Viticultural areas, Wine.

Authority

Accordingly, under the authority in 27 U.S.C. 205, the Director proposes to amend 27 CFR Part 9 as follows:

PART 9—AMERICAN VITICULTURAL AREAS

Paragraph 1. The table of sections in 27 CFR Part 9 Subpart C is amended by adding the title of § 9.75 to read as follows:

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

Sec.

* * * * *

9.75 Central Coast.

Par. 2. Subpart C is amended by adding § 9.75 to read as follows:

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas

§ 9.75 Central Coast.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Central Coast."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Central Coast viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. topographic maps in the scale of 1:250,000, as follows:

- (1) Monterey, California (formerly, the Santa Cruz map), NI 10-12, dated 1974;
- (2) San Luis Obispo, California, NI 10-3, dated 1956, revised 1969 and 1979;
- (3) Santa Maria, California, NI 10-6, 9, dated 1956, revised 1969; and
- (4) Los Angeles, California, NI 11-4, dated 1974.

(c) *Boundary.* The Central Coast viticultural area is located in the following California counties: Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara. This boundary description includes (in parentheses) the name of the map sheet on which the described point is found.

(1) The beginning point is the point at which the Santa Cruz-Monterey County line meets the Pacific Ocean. (Monterey map)

(2) The boundary follows the Santa Cruz-Monterey County line easterly to the Santa Cruz-San Benito County line. (Monterey map)

(3) The boundary follows the Santa Cruz-San Benito County line easterly to the San Benito-Santa Clara County line. (Monterey map)

(4) The boundary follows the San Benito-Santa Clara County line easterly to the point at which California Highway 156 crosses it. (Monterey map)

(5) The boundary follows California Highway 156 northerly to California Highway 152. (Monterey map)

(6) The boundary follows California Highway 152 northerly to the 37° North latitude parallel. (Monterey map)

(7) The boundary follows the 37° North latitude parallel east to the range line dividing Range 5 East from Range 6 East. (Monterey map)

(8) The boundary follows this range line south to the San Benito-Santa Clara County line. (Monterey map)

(9) The boundary follows the San Benito-Santa Clara County line easterly to the San Benito-Merced County line. (Monterey map)

(10) The boundary follows the San Benito-Merced County line southeasterly to the conjunction of the county lines of San Benito, Merced, and Fresno Counties. (Monterey map)

(11) From this point, the boundary proceeds in a southwesterly extension of the Merced-Fresno County line to Salt Creek. (Monterey map)

(12) From this point, the boundary proceeds in a straight line southeasterly to the conjunction of the county lines of Monterey, San Benito, and Fresno Counties. (Monterey map)

(13) The boundary follows the Monterey-Fresno County line southeasterly to the Monterey-Kings County line. (Monterey and San Luis Obispo maps)

(14) The boundary follows the Monterey-Kings County line southeasterly to the San Luis Obispo-Kings County line. (San Luis Obispo map)

(15) The boundary follows the San Luis Obispo-Kings County line east to the San Luis Obispo-Kern County line. (San Luis Obispo map)

(16) The boundary follows the San Luis Obispo-Kern County line south, then east, then south to the point at which the county line diverges easterly from the range line dividing Range 17 East from Range 18 East. (San Luis Obispo map)

(17) The boundary follows this range line south to the township line dividing Township 28 South from Township 29 South. (San Luis Obispo map)

(18) The boundary follows this township line west to the range line dividing Range 13 East from Range 14 East. (San Luis Obispo map)

(19) The boundary follows this range line south to the boundary of the Los Padres National Forest. (San Luis Obispo map)

(20) The boundary follows the boundary of the Los Padres National Forest southeasterly to the creek of Toro Canyon. (San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, and Los Angeles maps)

(21) The boundary follows the creek of Toro Canyon southerly to the Pacific Ocean. (Los Angeles map)

(22) The boundary follows the shoreline of the Pacific Ocean northerly to the beginning point. (Los Angeles, Santa Maria, San Luis Obispo, and Monterey maps)

Approved: July 2, 1984.

W.T. Drake,
Acting Director.

[FR Doc. 84-18213 Filed 7-10-84; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4810-31-M

27 CFR Part 9

[Notice No. 533]

Establishment of Viticultural Area; Mesilla Valley, NM and TX

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) is considering the establishment of a viticultural area located between Dona Ana County in southern New Mexico and the west Texas border at El Paso County, Texas, to be known as the "Mesilla Valley." The southern boundary of the proposed viticultural area reaches the U.S./Mexico border. This proposal is the result of a petition submitted by Mr. George Newman, President of the Las Cruces Chapter of the New Mexico Wine and Vine Society. New Mexico State University, College of Agriculture and Home Economics located at Las Cruces, New Mexico, also participated in gathering petition evidence for this proposed viticultural area. The establishment of viticultural areas and the subsequent use of viticultural area names in wine labeling and advertising will enable industry to label wines more precisely and will help consumers to better identify the wines they may purchase.

DATES: Written comments must be received by August 27, 1984.

ADDRESS: Send written comments to: Chief, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, P.O. Box 385, Washington, DC 20044-0385 (Notice No. 533).

Copies of the petition, the proposed regulations, the appropriate maps, and the written comments will be available for public inspection during normal business hours at: ATF Reading Room, Room 4407 Federal Building, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Edward A. Reisman, FAA, Wine and Beer Branch, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20226 (202-566-7626).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On August 23, 1978, ATF published Treasury Decision ATF-53 (43 FR 37672, 54624) revising regulations in 27 CFR, Part 4. These regulations allow the establishment of definite viticultural areas. The regulations also allow the name of an approved viticultural area to be used as an appellation of origin on wine labels and in wine advertisements.

On October 2, 1979, ATF published Treasury Decision ATF-60 (44 FR 56692) which added a new Part 9 to 27 CFR, providing for the listing of approved American viticultural areas, the names of which may be used as appellations of origin.

Section 4.25a(e)(1), Title 27, CFR, defines an American viticultural area as a delimited grape-growing region distinguishable by geographical features, the boundaries of which have been delineated in Subpart C of Part 9.

Section 4.25a(e)(2), outlines the procedure for proposing an American viticultural area. Any interested person may petition ATF to establish a grape-growing region as a viticultural area. The petition should include—

(a) Evidence that the name of the proposed viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known as referring to the area specified in the petition;

(b) Historical or current evidence that the boundaries of the viticultural area are as specified in the petition;

(c) Evidence relating to the geographical characteristics (climate, soil, elevation, physical features, etc.) which distinguish the viticultural features of the proposed area from surrounding areas;

(d) A description of the specific boundaries of the viticultural area,